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[292]

TO LET.

OFFICES in SECOND FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Reasonable rent.
Apply to—
THE UNION TRADING CO.,
5, Queen's Buildings. [574]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princess Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKHOLMANN & Co. [572]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [518]

TO LET.

From 1st May, 1916.
CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, PEAK FIVE ROOMS, newly renovated. Furnished \$110 per month. Unfurnished \$100 per month.
Apply to—
T. K. DEALY,
160, Peak. [579]

TO LET.

For June, July, August.
NO. 129, THE PEAK, FULLY FURNISHED FOUR ROOMS. Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water laid on.
For particulars apply to—
No. 12, "Daily Press" Office. [550]

TO LET.

From 1st June to 31st October.
A FOUR-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE in Hart Avenue, Kowloon.
Please apply to—
"HOUSE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [561]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Three or Four Months from 1st June, 1916.
"IDESLEIGH," No. 5, Bowen Road.
Apply to—
M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Care of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [503]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three scholars at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [277]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES at 2nd Floor, Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORTON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [32]

TO LET AT ROKKOSAN.

2,800 ft. above Kobe and 2 hours' train. Distance 15 minutes' walk from Galt Links, near Post and Telegraph Office. FURNISHED HOUSE, with 6 Rooms, 2 Bath-Rooms, Servants' Quarters and separate Bath-Room for Servants. Plan of House, Inventory and terms may be seen at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

TO LET.

FURNISHED, A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, on Mount Parish, Wanchoi, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone installed.
Apply to—
D. V. STEVENSON,
Care of DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBTON. [492]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [37]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBTON. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [395]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE HEDGE" DWELLING HOUSES containing Five Rooms and Outhouses.
"FAIRVIEW," No. 1, Robinson Road, comprising 9 ROOMS, Ample Servants' Quarters and Gardens.
Apply to—
DAVID SARSOON & Co., LTD. [415]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker Road.
"DUNOTTAR," No. 81, Aberdeen Road.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors. [371]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Noon.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Forty-Third Ordinary Yearly Meeting.
12.15 p.m.—China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., Fiftieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
4.45 p.m.—Tennis Tournament on Centre Court.

TO-MORROW

Noon.—Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
12.30 p.m.—Lusson Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Friday, 21st April—
Good Friday—Public Holiday.

Tuesday, 25th April—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Thursday, 27th April—
Noon.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Wednesday, 3rd May—
Noon.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

A BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR CHINA.
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER.

The first annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, was held on the 11th inst., when Mr. J. Johnstone presided over a large attendance. The Chairman said: There is no need for me to recapitulate the circumstances which led to the formation of the Chamber. That it has been long needed no one will deny; but it apparently required something in the nature of a great upheaval to make us realize the importance and necessity of banding ourselves together for the protection and advancement of British commercial interests in China. Well, gentlemen, we have had the upheaval, and we, now, have our British Chamber of Commerce.

We started with the assumption that we could count a membership of 150. I am glad to be able to tell you that the total number on our Register is 238, made up of 235 full members, and 13 associate members.

There are still a number of firms in Shanghai that have not joined the Chamber, and it is hoped that they will become members in due course. Several home firms have joined as associates, and the number of these ought to be largely increased.

The accounts for the half year ending December 31st, 1915, show that we closed the year with a balance in hand of £1,434.04 and it has not been necessary to call upon the guarantors. Of course it must be borne in mind that the large sum received on entrance fees will not be repeated, and if we had not had these to fall back upon, there would have been a deficiency of about £1,200. On the other hand, last year we charged half subscriptions only; this year our income from subscriptions will be more than double the amount shown in last year's accounts.

One of the first tasks of your Committee was the appointment of fourteen sub-committees, amongst which the sectional work of the Chamber could be distributed. Two sub-committees have been added since, bringing the number up to sixteen. Some of the sub-committees have had much more work to do than others, and amongst these, mention may be made of the sub-committees on trade-marks, Customs and inland taxation, piece-goods, outports and publications.

It is probably known to all of you; that British Chamber of Commerce have been formed at Tientsin, Nanchow, Chefoo, Hankow, Changsha, Foochow, Swatow and Canton. The formation of some of these Chambers is directly due to the efforts of your Ports Sub-Committee. But something more than the mere formation of Chambers has been accomplished.

All the Chambers, I have mentioned have agreed to affiliate with the Shanghai Chamber, thus forming a British Chamber of Commerce of China. Steps are also being taken to establish some form of co-operation with the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of this achievement. It means that while each Chamber will retain entire independence in all respects, machinery is being provided by which the British Chambers may be enabled to speak with one voice when it is desired to do so—a thing unprecedented in the history of British Chambers in China.

Your Committee have agreed that the Shanghai Chamber shall undertake any administrative work that may arise from the affiliation, the reason for this being that geographically, numerically and financially, we are perhaps in a better position to do this than others.

THE STUDY OF CHINESE.
Another important step taken by your Committee is the establishment of a School for the study of the Chinese language. That there was a demand for such a school is evident from the fact that it opened with 69 students. Of these two or three have dropped out, but others have taken their places. It must be fairly obvious that the extension of British trade in this country which we are looking for, can never be adequately brought about by the old methods. A knowledge of the Chinese language may or may not be difficult to acquire. That is not the question. I am rather inclined to think that in the past we have been needlessly alarmed about its difficulties. But whether it be easy or difficult, it is essential to ultimate success that the task of learning it should be taken up wholeheartedly by our younger men.

Now, gentlemen, it will be obvious that if our younger men acquire a knowledge of considerable value to their employers. It is therefore well worth the while of employers to do everything possible to help towards its acquisition, by encouraging their young men to go to the School, by paying their fees, by providing facilities for study such as are already provided by one or two of our larger firms, and by rewarding those who are successful in obtaining the Chamber Certificate. The question of language study is being taken up by the Chambers at Canton and Hankow and Hongkong is also following our lead.

DEALING WITH ENEMIES.
This is a subject which, during the latter half of last year, received a great deal of attention inside the Chamber and out of it. At one stage a very difficult situation arose owing to the action of the Board of Trade in modifying the King's Proclamation (No. 10 of 1915) of June 25th. A strongly worded protest was made to the Foreign Office through the Consul-General. The action of the Chamber and similar action by other bodies, undoubtedly had an excellent result.

Circumstances make it impossible to deal with this subject fully in a general meeting, but you may feel assured, gentlemen, that your Committee have been fully alive to the requirements of the situation, and have spared no efforts in endeavouring to prevent Trading with the Enemy, and to divert what was formerly enemy business into British channels.

Shipping and Freight.—The Committee have given a great deal of attention to this question. Your Committee had no difficulty in deciding that it was useless to look for any reduction in freight with tonnage as short as it is. It is probable that exporters have been less troubled by high freight than by lack of shipping facilities; for despite high rates, profitable business could have been done if there had only been the means of getting the goods into the right markets. Steps are now being taken by your Committee which they hope will ameliorate present conditions.

THE COMMON PERIL.
A little less than a year ago, gentlemen, we met for the purpose of forming this Chamber. The national peril with which we were faced brought us together as nothing else could have done. The chairman of the inaugural meeting, Mr. Girardet, urged us to seize our opportunity to form a combination that would add to our strength, that would work strenuously for the expansion of British trade, and that would uphold British prestige in this country. We have succeeded in doing all that, and more.

The reasons that brought us into existence are infinitely more cogent to-day than they were a year ago. We knew then that we were faced by a ruthless and unscrupulous foe. Perhaps we did not quite realize the lengths to which even such a foe could go; but to-day we know in full, and our fuller knowledge ought to make us more determined than ever that, militarily Germany shall be crushed, and that commercially she shall no longer enjoy the advantages which our free and easy methods at home have hitherto allowed her. At our inaugural meeting I reminded you of the fact that our enemies called us in derision a "Nation of Shopkeepers." To-day, gentlemen, we are a "Nation of Soldiers," but it is more than even incumbent on us to keep the "shop open."

Our supremacy at sea has given us advantages of which we have not been slow to avail ourselves, and there can be no doubt that a good deal of the enemy's China trade has passed, and is passing, into British hands. At the same time it seems wise to warn you that something more is necessary than the mere snatching of a present profit. An outlet has to be found by the Chinese for the produce of this country and this being the case it is only natural that in times like the present dealers should turn to those who are in a position to help them in this respect whether they be British, Allied or neutral firms. That the greater portion of exports was controlled by Germans previous to the said above, is no gainsaying, but as I have said, their hold over this business and it is for us to see that they do not regain the position they formerly occupied in the trade.

In a letter recently received by the Committee the following passage occurs:—"The German spending of time and money in establishing their export machinery inland calls for equal spending on the part of those who would displace them. It is not enough merely to acquire a share of the fruits of their labours while their energies are perforce dormant. There need be no feeling of insecurity or uncertainty on the part of those who enter upon a fair fight to supplant the enemy in the produce of any other branch of trade; but the supplanting cannot be achieved on any cheap or easy system."

AN ECONOMIC WAR.
In Great Britain the Government and the mercantile community are preparing for an economic war. We shall have our part, and it will be no small one, in this issue. It therefore behoves us to prepare ourselves so that we bear that part worthily.

It is certain that in the immediate future most important topics, such as the formation of a Ministry of Commerce and the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in China will come up for discussion. There will also be the larger question of legislation having for its object the building up of trade facilities which have made it possible for Germany to compete with us on unequal terms. The Manchester Chamber has expressed itself as strongly of opinion that it is not a day too soon to consider a close overhauling of the machinery and methods of our manufacturing and our commerce, with a view to removing as far as possible any handicap from which British trade has suffered in the past, and to improving the system, the machinery, and the appliances in use hitherto. Gentlemen, we are vitally interested in all these things, and I have brought them to your notice to-day because they are matters which must engage much of the attention of the Chamber in the near future.

CONSULAR HELP.
In conclusion I think it is only right to refer to the assistance we have received from Consular authorities. The war has undoubtedly brought us in closer touch with our officials and the efforts they have made and are making to extend their service in order to meet the wants of merchants really deserve more than passing comment.

I think you will all agree with me when I say that a long felt want was supplied when our Legation in Peking decided to send us a Commercial Attaché and that none of us who have had occasion to deal with Mr. Bose will deny. Peking is too distant. Shanghai needs a Commercial Attaché of her own and in an extended service of this branch of the Foreign Office will be found, I believe, a solution of the question which is at present exercising the mind of the Board of Trade and Foreign Office at home, namely, a more thorough understanding of British interests in China.

The election of the committee resulted as follows:—Messrs. A. W. Barkill, C. G. Main, H. E. Campbell, H. B. Gardiner, C. G. Humphreys, A. Howard, J. Johnston, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, E. C. Richards, H. G. Simms, and A. G. Stephen.

LORD HARDINGE.

FAREWELL TO THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the closing of the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi recently Lord Hardinge bade farewell to the members. In concluding a lengthy speech, his Excellency said: It only remains for me now to take leave of my council, and I do so with a pang of regret at the thought of how little more I can do to help and to serve the people of this land. Still, I am full of hope and faith in the future, and it is with a deep sense of confidence that I shall in a few days' time relinquish the helm to my successor Lord Chelmsford, whom I regard as a man of noble ideals and of generous sympathy. India will, I know, trust him as India has trusted me. In arriving at the close of this session, we have arrived also at the end of the extended term of this Council. I remember well the occasion when I first presided at this Council in Calcutta on January 3rd, 1911. I then stated my hope and belief that a frank expression of opinion might assist us to understand each other and to appreciate one another's point of view.

INDIA'S PATRIOTIC LOYALTY.
There have been many changes in my Council since then, but throughout these years my hope and belief have been more than justified and I think I can say from experience gained in different parts of the world that this Council is second to none in the dignity of its proceedings and the good feeling that animates its members. We have been colleagues in this Council for the past three and a half years and some of us for five and a half years and surely if anybody has a right to call you his friends it is I, for you have always treated me with invariable friendliness and courtesy. And I think I may say that during these past years although we may not always have been in full agreement I have never known a discordant note in my Council. Further, you and the people of India whom you represent have shared with me my joys and my sorrows, and although the latter have been heavy, I have also had for which has helped me to bear them, for I have felt that it has been a great joy and at the same time a priceless privilege that I have been able to dispel many illusions and false impressions, and to display not merely to England but to the whole world the intense and patriotic loyalty, not only of British India but of all the ruling princes and chiefs to the British Crown and the person of the King-Emperor. And the sacrifices that Indians of all classes and creeds have been ready to make in defence of the Empire may bring forth fruit. This will always be a glorious page in the history of India.

MY BEST FOR INDIA.
It would be idle for me to pretend that in taking official leave of you to-day I am not deeply affected by the thought that our days of co-operation have now almost closed. But I wish to express to you members of my Council and to the people of India whom you represent my very warm appreciation of the confidence and trust that you have always displayed in me, and my administration, and to thank you again for the ever friendly help that I have received from members of my executive Council, and from Government secretaries and the officials who have done so much in India in the past, of which they may be justly proud and who are now shaping themselves to meet the changed circumstances of advancing representative institutions. I am the highest officer under the Crown, and I leave India with an inherited love increased manifold by personal experience of the sterling qualities, the kindness and the sympathy of the people of India. I can honestly say that I have given of my best for India, and that she will never be absent from my heart and my thoughts. I shall continually pray that the peoples of India may be blessed in all those things that make life brighter and better worth living. In wishing this Council steady progress and development on safe and sound lines I now declare the session closed and bid you all farewell.

GERMANY'S BIG GUN GENERAL THE MAN WHO IS BOMBARDING VERDUN.

[BY A NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE "PAIL MAIL GAZETTE"]

With the single exception of "Father Hindenburg" there is no more popular figure in Germany to-day than that of General Hans von Beseler—"Unser Hans," as he is familiarly called by the German rank and file—who combines the functions of Inspector-General of the Prussian Empire and of Pioneer Corps and fortress with those of Inspector-General of the Prussian foot or garrison artillery. It was von Beseler in person who directed the German big gun and mining operations before Namur, Marboug, Anwerp, and Novogeorgievsk. It is von Beseler once again who is in charge of the 16th, Krupp howitzers and 12th Skoda mortars, whose fire is being concentrated on the "forts" of Verdun.

Of both the ability and tenacity of purpose of von Beseler there can be no doubt; even though he be a typical product of extreme specialisation in just two subsections of modern war industry he is a man of great and original ideas. Beseler would certainly not flinch from the slaughter involved in repeated frontal assaults on entrenched positions. Still, it may be doubted whether so scientific a mind as von Beseler's would approve unrestrictedly of the mad-bull tactics pursued by some of the Kaiser's infantry generals.

For instance, von Beseler favours night attacks as being distinctly more economical in life than attack by daylight, arguing that the darkness is bound to hamper the fire of the defender's batteries. And to serve this special purpose, just prior to the war, eight Prussian and one Bavarian pioneer battalions—since duplicated—were selected to undergo a training course in "siege tactics" under his personal direction. Each of these units is provided with a most elaborate "searchlight train" to facilitate night operations of its own invention. One of these specialist battalions has, I understand, been captured wholesale by the French, in the course of last week's battle.

THE RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, reports as follows, under date April 16th:—Our market is firm and our prices are increasing on account of the withdrawal on the 7th inst. of the prohibition to export rice from Indo-China to Netherlands Indies. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January to the 3rd April is 320,675 tons, against 253,570 tons in 1915. We quote to-day White rice No. 2, sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.18 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for April and May shipment.

SHANTUNG CATTLE FOR THE U.S.A.

A despatch to the Nagasaki Press from Tientsin states that an American has obtained a contract for the supply of Shantung cattle to the United States Army at the rate of thirty thousand head per annum. He has a capital of five million dollars. The Japanese military authorities have granted permission for the cattle to be shipped from Tientsin, and the first shipment will be made in August.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
1.—Until further orders, Belchers detachment will parade as follows:—
Engine drivers, 6.30 p.m.
Electricians, 6.45 p.m.
The following extract from Orders by Chief Engineer, China Command, is published for information:—
The undermentioned members of the Engineer Co. H.K.V.C. are raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer pay with effect from the dates stated:—

ENGINE DRIVERS.—
No. 1061 Sapper S. Musso27.4.16
No. 1031 " J. E. Hasson27.4.16
ELECTRICIANS.—
No. 1675 Sapper P. J. Jennings27.4.16
No. 1767 " J. McCormack27.4.16
No. 1925 " W. H. B. Burke29.4.16
No. 1916 " J. Steer29.4.16
No. 1958 " W. R. Noble29.4.16
PARADES.

2.—Parades for Tuesday, 18th instant.
5.10 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co. (Kowloon residents only)—M.G. drill at Kowloon Docks.
5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections Artillery Battery. (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 30th December, 1915)—10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A., will attend.
5.15 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.—Musketty exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Left Section M.G. Co.—M.G. drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Scouts Company, parade outside Law Courts and proceed to Polo Ground by tram for Company drill.
5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt-Major Highby.
5.15 p.m.—Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co. (Hongkong residents s)—M.G. instruction on Kennedy Road Range.
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A," "B" and "C" Classes—Practice at Headquarters.

DETAIL.
3.—On duty to-night: No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
On duty 10th inst.: Left Section M.G. Co.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Wright.
G. E. Stewart, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NOTICE.

The following have been selected to represent the Corps in a hockey match against the 16th Infantry at Happy Valley on Tuesday, April 17th:—Ptes. Hamilton, Redmond, Mitchell, Brayshaw, Hill, Brand, Sim, Dyer, Evans, Jamieson and another. Bully off, 1.45. Colour white.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.
N.C.O.s will parade on Wednesday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m., on the Cricket Ground, instead of at 5.15 p.m., on the Road outside the Law Courts.
G. K. H. Brutton, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PARADES CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.
Tuesday, April 18th.—All Sections of all units (except Band) appointed since January 1st, 1916, under D.S.P. The A.S.P. (R.) will also attend.
Wednesday, April 19th.—Nos. 13 and 14 Sections under Sergeant-Major. Also Recruits of No. 2 Company, and Ambulance.
Thursday, April 20th.—Recruits of No. 1 Company.

HOW TO BE NEUTRAL.

Herr Hirtel, President of the Swiss Import Trust, has been appointed Vice-President of the newly-created German coal monopoly in Basel, which is to supply the whole of Switzerland. The Zurich Post, a pro-German organ, points out the extraordinary anomaly of such an appointment. As President of the Import Trust, Herr Hirtel's business is to see that only Swiss firms, friendly to the Allies, are permitted to get raw materials from abroad, and as Vice-President of the German coal monopoly his principal duty will be to prevent all such manufacturers from being supplied with German coal. Herr Hirtel is President of the Swiss National Bank, and in peace times was the largest importer of German coal into Switzerland.

From CENTON to BODEN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
HANDICAP SINGLE A (FINAL), 5 set match, S. E. GREEN (Owe 30) vs. CAPT. MILNEH JONES (Rec. 15-1), at 4.45 p.m., on Centre Court.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1916. 585

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE. Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.
Apply—**SECRETARY.**
Church Missionary Society,
90, Bonham Road. [581]

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.

NICE AIRY FLAT. suitable Married Couple. Beautiful View of Harbour. Tennis Lawn. Moderate Rent.
Apply—**Box No. 18,**
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [582]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1915 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 24th instant. Hongkong, 17th April, 1916. 583

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, 20th instant, and until further Notice the following Alterations will be made in the present Time-Table.

THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN KOWLOON AND CANTON AND VICE VERSA.

The Express Train timed to leave Kowloon at 7.08 A.M. will leave at 9.05 A.M. and arrive Canton at 11.45 A.M.

For the convenience of Golfers this Train will Stop at SIUNG SHUI on request, for First Class Passengers only, on SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

The Slow Through Train timed to leave Kowloon at 11.25 A.M. will leave at 9.30 A.M. and arrive Canton at 5.30 P.M.

The Express Train timed to leave Kowloon at 12.05 P.M. will leave at 12.10 P.M. and arrive Canton at 3.50 P.M.

The Express Train timed to leave Kowloon at 2.50 P.M. will leave at 3.30 P.M. and arrive Canton at 7.15 P.M.

The Express Train timed to leave Canton at 7.00 A.M. will leave at 7.20 A.M. and arrive Kowloon at 11 A.M.

The Slow Through Train timed to leave Canton at 8.30 A.M. will leave at 8.35 A.M. and arrive Kowloon at 4.35 P.M.

The Express Train timed to leave Canton at 12 Noon will leave at 12.30 P.M. and arrive Kowloon at 4 P.M.

The Express Train timed to leave Canton at 4.20 P.M. will leave at 3.30 P.M. and arrive Kowloon at 6.55 P.M.

For Attention to Local Train Service and for further particulars see Time-Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Kowloon, 17th April, 1916. [584]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to No. 14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd Floor (above Wiseman Cafe).
AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [575]

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

THIS Establishment will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY from 9.30 A.M. Bread will be on Sale from 6.30 A.M. till 9.30 A.M., and all standing bread orders will be delivered as usual. All orders for Hot Cross Buns will be delivered on THURSDAY.

To avoid disappointment order early.
D. M. GOODALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1916. [576]

54% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916
for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be Opened from 28th March till 5th May exclusively.

The Price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1929, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. An interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrip.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [553]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. [569]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1916, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1916. [570]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.'"

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this Seventh day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [534]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.
TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1217 issued to Mr. LAU IU CHUNG for Transfers of 700 Shares in the Company into his name, having been Mislaid, Lost, or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificates for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. LAU IU CHUNG, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [454]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.
THE CERTIFICATE No. 1063 for two Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6886/6887, existing in the Register in the name of MOK MUX PO, having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 13th July, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [534]

FOR SALE.
ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders, of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three huge directing boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest, with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above said engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.

1,963 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
928 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,896 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.

One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
Open to Offer.
For further particulars,
Apply to
GEORGE F. LAMBERT,
4, Daddell Street.
[411]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches. Total Area: 12.50 (approx.)

Boundaries: As per map. (Approximate.)

Containing: 12.50 (approx.)

Estimated Value: \$2,714

For further particulars, apply to the Surveyor of Lands, or to the Public Works Department.

Hongkong, 14th April 1916. [564]

THE UNITED ARRESTS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.,
Telephone 236. 2, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [418]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERIGNED having acquired the interest in the "Von Riegen" Patent Firebridge Bar, it will hereafter be known as the "ECLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR.

Full particulars and prices for installations from:
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Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [418]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 18th April, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [532]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 18th April, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [533]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.'"

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this Seventh day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [534]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

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For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [454]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

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General Manager.
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1,963 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
928 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,896 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.

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Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches. Total Area: 12.50 (approx.)

Boundaries: As per map. (Approximate.)

Containing: 12.50 (approx.)

Estimated Value: \$2,714

For further particulars, apply to the Surveyor of Lands, or to the Public Works Department.

Hongkong, 14th April 1916. [564]

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Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [418]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST OLD
BROWN
BRANDY
E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
(TELEPHONE 616.)

MARRIAGE.

LUKE-BORTON.—On Saturday, 18th April, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. G. M. Tichborne, R.N., WILLIAM GUY, eldest son of W. BARNES LUKE, of St. Austell, Cornwall, to DOROTHY, eldest daughter of the late HENRY BORTON, of Ramsgate, Kent-land. [580]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 18th APRIL, 1916.

FLOOD AND FAMINE IN CHINA.

EVERY year sees some part or other of China ravaged by some scourge that could to a large extent be avoided. For want of elementary sanitary precautions, China loses myriads of her citizens every year by plague or small-pox; fires by waste large areas in populous and wealthy cities because there are no proper appliances to cope with them; famine and flood are other hardy annuals that may be looked for with certainty. No one will pretend that these evils could be wholly warded off, but the experience of India and other eastern countries shows that they could be largely mitigated and made much rarer in their appearance. The problem of so controlling the water supply as to secure a mean between the two extremes has been successfully solved in Egypt and also, to a large extent, in India; but, although China has been tinkering with it for centuries, she seems

THE WAR.

FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

AUSTRIAN TREACHERY IN GALICIA.

NAVAL AEROPLANES RAID CONSTANTINOPLE.

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE BALKANS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS. ENEMY TRENCHES AND MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

PARIS, April 16th. 1.05 p.m.

A communiqué says:—On the left bank of the Meuse, the enemy violently bombarded our positions at Avocourt wood and Hill 304.

On the right bank of the Meuse, there was artillery activity on both sides in the region of Donauwundt and the Woivre sectors, as well as at Moulainville, Handremont and Les Eparges.

The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

PARIS, April 16th. 3.50 p.m.

A brilliant French success at Donauwundt is the feature of a communiqué.

The French made a vigorous attack southward of the village at dusk and were completely successful. They occupied some enemy trenches and took many prisoners.

The Germans continued to bombard Avocourt and Connettes wood.

There was intermittent bombardment in Woivre, and the usual artillery activity on the rest of the front.

BRITISH RAID ENEMY TRENCHES.

SATISFACTORY RESULT.

LONDON, April 16th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that yesterday night after the explosion of two mines the British effected a satisfactory small raid on the enemy trenches south of the Bethune and La Bassée road.

Today there was artillery activity about Arras, Neuville St. Vaast, Greny and Loos.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN TREACHERY.

RUSSIANS EXACT HEAVY PENALTY.

PETROGRAD, April 16th.

The Russians continue to have the upper hand in Galicia, where the Austrians played a treacherous trick. They threw away their rifles, shouting that they had surrendered, then drew their daggers and attacked the Russians, but were severely punished in the melee which followed.

The Russians have taken further prisoners in Galicia.

ASPHYXIATING SHELLS. GERMANS UNSUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, April 16th.

A communiqué states that the Germans continued an unsuccessful offensive against Ikull and Smorgom, using asphyxiating shells.

RUSSIANS STORM IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

BATTLEFIELD COVERED WITH GERMAN BODIES.

PETROGRAD, April 16th.

A communiqué states that the Russian infantry have scored a brilliant success at Garbukovka, near Dvinsk, where they carried four lines of barbed wire and stormed two important hills. The Germans' repeated counter-attacks were completely repulsed. The battlefield between the hills and enemy's trenches is covered with German bodies.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBS DROPPED ON POWDER FACTORY.

AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 16th.

It is officially announced that on the evening of the 14th inst. three naval aeroplanes at Constantinople dropped bombs on the Zeitsilik Powder Factory and aeroplane hangars, and another aeroplane bombed the Adrianople railway station.

The flight to Constantinople and back was three hundred miles.

Fine weather prevailed at the start, but thunder-storms supervened; all returned safely.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKISH DIVISION.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

PETROGRAD, April 16th.

In the region of Bitlis the Russians, after obstinate fighting, routed a Turkish Division which had recently arrived from Constantinople, and took a number of prisoners.

NEARING TREBIZOND.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

PETROGRAD, April 16th.

After the most severe fighting the Russians drove out the Turks from a strong position sixteen miles east of Trebizond.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

STEADY PROGRESS REPORTED.

LONDON, April 16th.

General Sir Percy Lake reports that during the 15th inst. gradual but steady progress was made on the right bank of the Tigris, where the enemy's advanced lines are being driven in and occupied. The enemy left many dead, and a considerable number of prisoners was taken in the captured trenches.

The weather is fine but hazy after a heavy rain.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MILITARY HONOURS.

LONDON, April 16th.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the following honours have been awarded:—

Companions of the Bath:—Colonels G. B. Smith, H. O. Grier and H. M. Adamson. Lieut. Colonels J. F. Donegan (R.A.M.C.), S. H. Pedley (Royal West Kent).

Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Lieut. Colonel T. G. Blois Johnson (22nd Punjabis). Distinguished Service Order:—Commander C. S. Hickman (Indian Marine). Majors: H. J. Cotter (Artillery), T. J. McLeod (7th Gurkhas), N. V. Rybot (70th Punjabis). Captains: P. B. Bharrucha (R.A.M.C.), E. Butterfield, H. N. Colan (67th Punjabis), W. Dent (33rd Mahrattas), G. Hewitt (48th Pioneers), A. T. Wilson, N. W. Wilson (7th Gurkhas).

Military Crosses:—Captains: J. H. Carruthers (30th Garhwalis), R. C. Clifford (R.A.M.C.), W. Johnson (7th Gurkhas), E. J. Nixon (Artillery), S. Pemberton (Engineers), S. V. Laing (70th Punjabis), F. W. Pateron (6th Punjabis), T. R. Wells (33rd Punjabis). Lieutenants:—C. O. Mosse (20th Rajputanas), H. M. Piu (24th Punjabis), P. J. Wigley (90th Punjabis). Second Lieutenants:—P. S. Bapty, F. C. Hendry, O. V. Heron-Jones and A. L. Hill.

ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR.

BARON SONNINO CONFIDENT IN THE FUTURE.

Rome, April 16th.

During the debate on the Foreign Estimates in the Chamber of Deputies Baron Sonnino, recounting Italy's part in the war, said that, thanks to the co-operation of the Italian and Allied navies, thousands of tons of stores had been sent to Albania, and 250,000 Serbians and 10,000 horses had been transported across the seas with the smallest losses despite numerous attacks.

The battle of Verdun, he said, constituted a remarkable success for the French army, because the enemy had missed their chief aim. He was most confident in the future of the Allies.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SINKING OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY'S ACTION.

PETROGRAD, April 17th.

The Russian Red Cross has resolved to cease direct relations with the enemy Red Cross in the absence of protests against the sinking of the *Portugal*. The Russian Red Cross Society telegraphed provisionally cancelling the mandates of the Russian delegates at the International Red Cross Commission at Stockholm, and asking Prince Charles to ascertain the views of the German and Austrian Red Cross Societies regarding the *Portugal*.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

NEW YORK, April 16th.

There has been a sharp recovery of French exchange as a result of the announcement of a new French loan. It is reported that the amount is twenty million sterling.

THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

MR. WILSON TREATING WITH CARRANZA.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.

President Wilson has decided to propose an agreement with Carranza, whereby the United States troops will not proceed much further into Mexico and will be withdrawn as soon as it is evident that Carranza's followers are able to deal with Villa better. It is understood that the Carranza incident will be treated separately in another Note.

WANTED IN ENGLAND.

EXTRADITION OF TRIBITECH LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, April 16th.

The British Consul-General has applied to the Supreme Court for the extradition of Tribitech Lincoln, on a charge of forgery. Two gun-keepers have been dismissed in connection with the plot regarding Lincoln's escape.

OBITUARY.

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA.

LONDON, April 16th.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. William George Peel, D. D., Bishop of Mombasa since 1899.

(Havas Service.)

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S FALSEHOODS.

WHAT THE FRENCH KNOW.

PARIS, April 16th.

The German reply to the United States concerning the torpedoed *Sussex* and other steamers, pretends the torpedoing has been committed in conformity with the maritime laws. Concerning especially the *Sussex* the Note supposes the ship was sunk by a mine. Germany proposes to refer to the League of Nations for arbitration.

The *Temps*, the leading French newspaper, declared on this subject that the French Government has in its possession the name of the Captain and also the number of the submarine which sank the *Sussex*.

CURE BY ANÆSTHETIC.

HOW A SOLDIER REGAINED SPEECH AND HEARING.

A soldier, aged thirty, was partially buried by a mine explosion on July 8, and in the hospital he was found to be deaf and dumb, since the *lantern*. Three weeks after admission to hospital he was given gas for a tooth extraction, the surgeon hoping that the shock of the anæsthetic might bring back the man's speech. No improvement followed until November 1, when, after a day off with some friends, the soldier came back to the hospital in a very excited state, shouting and obviously under the influence of drink. His power of speech remained perfect when he became sober, but the deafness persisted.

Three weeks later the patient was given gas and ether. While he was recovering from the anæsthetic the surgeon defeated a shout to him that he could now hear, and when he regained consciousness this was found to be the case.

The shock caused by falling downstairs at a Saffron Walden hospital has restored the hearing of Sergeant Coxall, Bedford Regiment, who was made deaf by a high explosive shell.

THE FORMOSANS.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

At a joint meeting of the Japan and China Societies at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, recently, a paper was read by Mr. Shinji Ishii, F.R.A.I., dealing chiefly with the primitive inhabitants of Formosa. Mr. Arthur Diósy, the Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said he was undoubtedly the first living authority on the subject on which he was going to speak. He had been led to form a high opinion of the aborigines of Formosa for many reasons, and was doing his best to oppose the barbarous policy of extermination which, unfortunately, had been advocated by some very high Japanese military authorities as being the sole means of obtaining peace and order in Formosa.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Shinji Ishii said:—In the latter period of the Ming dynasty, i.e., in the first half of the seventeenth century, "Taiwan" is mentioned for the first time in Chinese history. For the origin of this name there are various theories, but I think it is a corruption of "raivan," the largest aboriginal tribe in South Formosa. Formosa was known to the Japanese as "Takao Sogo" in Kanpo, "Formosa," meaning "beautiful island," was a name given by the Portuguese. In the year 1624 the Dutch Fleet appeared in the Formosan Channel, and after occupying the Pescadore, they settled in the main island in 1624. By constructing a fort at Anping and "Taiwan" was entirely peopled by the aborigines, with a sprinkling of Chinese among them. From this time onward we have an authentic history of the islands. Soon after the Dutch-occupation the Spanish despatched troops from the Philippines and occupied North Formosa. After several encounters with the Dutch they withdrew from the island in 1642. The Dutch were the masters of the island for 37 years, until they were driven out by Koxinga (or Cheng-Kung) in 1661. The Dutch to a great extent won the confidence of the aborigines; they not only secured a large number of religious converts, but thousands of native people rendered assistance when the rising of Chinese insurgents took place.

With the surrender of Chengko-Shweng, Koxinga's grandson, the island passed to the Manchú Government in 1682. The Chinese régime extended a little over two centuries.

In 1895 the island came into Japanese possession, and this is the twenty-first year of our rule. The island is 240 miles long from north to south and 90 miles from east to west, its widest part. The total area is 13,800 square miles. The aborigines who occupy the mountain districts, the east coast, and the small island of Koto-sho, or Koto Tabago, off the east coast, are roughly 120,000 in number; they are divided into seven tribes: Tayala, Bunun, Tsou, Taiwan, Ami, Saieci, and Yami. The Tayals were known as the most ferocious tribe on account of their head-hunting customs. A large part of the district inhabited by them was made accessible to civilisation for the first time in 1914, after a costly campaign, waged continuously, by our Government for five years, and in which our casualties reached a total of more than 10,000. It seems that the authorities had two objects in view: first, the establishment of a road connecting the eastern and western parts of the island with the north; secondly, the development of the wild country for industrial purposes, as the mountain district contains valuable camphor and other forests. Camphor is the monopoly of the Government, and one of the principal products of the island. Of the remaining tribes, a portion of the Bunun still practise head-hunting, but all the other tribes lead a peaceable life. Each of the seven tribes speaks a different dialect and has peculiar customs and social institutions of its own. The dialects spoken by these tribes may be classified as a body under the so-called "Malayan," or the yet more comprehensive "Austronesian" language. The Tayal men and women tattoo their faces, and on this account they are also called the "Tattooed Savages." Another peculiar custom—the knocking out of the two incisors, or canine teeth in the upper jaw—is practised by these Tayals, Bunun, and Tsou. The savage idea being that if they knock out these teeth it will add to their beauty. With regard to the social institutions, the civilised Ami and a portion of the Paiwan have the matrilineal or mother-right system; they also have a peculiar age grade or rank system for men, while the rest of the tribes have the patrilineal system.

A PRIMITIVE GROUP SYSTEM.

In respect of the form of government, the Ami have a sort of republic. The men's social position is divided into ten to twelve age grades or ranks. The boy joins the lowest grade when he reaches 14 or 15 years of age, and his grade is promoted every five or eight years. Among them the upper age rank or elder men exercise control over social matters. Among the Tayals, Bunun, and Tsou the social unit is the family, and a number of villages form a group, which exercises an independent power, the chief being one of the influential heads of the villages. Among the Paiwan we find a hereditary chief for each group. With the exception of head-hunting, which is the only crime recorded against them, the moral character of the Tayals is very high, and compares very well with that of civilised people. For instance, they never steal other people's property, they keep their promises, are faithful to their friends, respect their parents and elders, love their wives and children, and, lastly, the morality between the sexes is excellent. Another interesting point is that their women hold a high position, if not equal to that of men. I have often observed that petty wars among them have been stopped and peace restored by remonstrance on the part of women.

The reason why these people possess so many fine qualities, are guilty of such a crime as head-hunting is to be found in their religious ideas and social conditions. Moreover, these savages are narrow-minded and suspicious with regard to

KAISER'S ORDER TO SLAUGHTER.

A GERMANOPHILE CONVERTED BY FACTS.

The Paris *Matin* prints the following, written by Count Melgar, former secretary and confidant of Don Carlos, and now a leading member of the Carlist party, sympathies of which are strongly pro-German:

"I was at Frohndorf when the war broke out. I was then Germanophile and was pained over the prospect of German success, on which I counted. I married to Vienna, and the first thing I saw was the secret document written by the German Emperor to the Emperor of Austria to inform him of the order given to carry on a war of extermination.

"My soul is bursting with grief," wrote the Kaiser, "but it is absolutely necessary to put everything to fire and sword; men and women, children and aged must be left upright, not a single one. With such a system of terror, the only one to be followed against a people so debased as the French, it is certain that the war will not last two months, while by proceeding with humanitarian consideration it might be prolonged for years. I am having recourse, then, whatever it may cost me, to the method, which, in spite of appearances, will greatly diminish bloodshed."

"Such atrocious words made the first breach in my admiration for Germany. A few days later, I read in an evening paper a speech delivered by the Kaiser to his soldiers in which he declared that he had learned that two French military doctors had entered Metz and poisoned the garrison wells with cholera microbes. Then I understood that such a man was not merely cruel, but a shameless liar and calumniator.

"I also had an opportunity of learning of the grief of the Russian Ambassador, who had told one of his friends how he had, in an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph, declared his Government ready to make important concessions to avoid war.

"The aged monarch had yielded to his prayers and authorized him to telegraph to Petrograd that all danger of war was over. The next morning the Ambassador was hurriedly summoned to the Emperor, who said that he was obliged to take back his word, as the Kaiser Wilhelm had telegraphed to him: 'If Austria is afraid Germany fears nobody, and to burn the bridges I have just declared war on Russia.'"

"The revelation compelled my conversion. I felt sure that the Kaiser Wilhelm, instead of being the instrument of God, was inspired by the devil."

REPORTED MUTINY AT SMYRNA.

A great mutiny is reported to have occurred at Smyrna. The revolt is stated to have been provoked by the intolerable privations to which the Turkish troops have been subjected, and by their hatred of the Germans, who are regarded as the authors of Turkey's ruin.

the arrival of strangers in their land. The Tayals only worship the spirits of the dead. They think that a human being consists of a carnal body and spirit. Death is believed by them to be a separation of the spirit from the body; after one's death the spirit goes to the top of the highest mountain, which is looked upon by them as a sacred place. The spirit world is a very beautiful place, and the way thither one must pass a bridge called "Hango-otou"; they also call a rainbow by the same name. To be allowed to cross the bridge one must be clever in hunting, or have obtained a sufficient number of human heads; otherwise one must sink back into hell. In the case of women, one who is a clever weaver is a loved to cross the bridge. Now, turning to the second cause for head-hunting, it will be necessary to deal first with the social organisation. As I have already stated, the Tayal tribe consists of groups of several villages; each group has its own form of ceremonial customs and hunting and cultivation grounds are held in common by its members. Hostility generally exists between one group and another, the principal cause being trespass on their respective hunting grounds. A boy in a group are trained as warriors, and, of course, courage is an important qualification for them. Naturally the best evidence of prowess is the possession of an enemy's head. The conditions described above give rise to many customs. Head-hunting is practised by the Tayals on the following occasions:—When a boy attains majority, and to settle a dispute between two parties, the idea being that the righteous is always protected by the spirit of his ancestors, and that he will have no difficulty in obtaining an enemy's head (similarly they practise head-hunting in order to clear themselves of a false charge), and finally as revenge for murder, the relatives of a murdered man being in duty bound to avenge him in this manner. When a boy attains the age of five or six years he tattoos on his forehead a series of three blocks of horizontal lines. A girl also tattoos her forehead at the same age; she must have another set of marks on both cheeks when she reaches womanhood. A boy must have another tattoo mark on his chin, but this mark is only allowed after success in head-hunting. It may be called the "savage D.S.O." Thus every young savage strives to obtain a head for himself at the first opportunity, but since extension of our police control in the border districts the chances have become rare, and they have to resort to the following means:—A young man, who has joined in a head-hunting expedition and has touched a corpse of a scholar, enemy or has carried on his back a net bag containing the enemy's head is allowed to have the tattoo mark. In some cases he enjoys the same privilege by virtue of successful head-hunting performed by his father or brothers. As I have said, head-hunting is still practised by a portion of the Tayals and Bunun. But with the construction of good roads into their districts and the introduction of outside influences they will certainly give up this gruesome custom.

lie, in the affairs of man and man, you are very much tempted under the influence of perfectly natural and legitimate feelings to adopt short-sighted measures which in the long run will be more harmful to yourself than to those you intend to injure, so in international affairs, you should always keep that possibility strictly in view. I say that, and I believe that in saying so I command the assent of every one in all quarters of this House, it is not a controversial matter, or a question that divides free traders and tariff reformers. We are all agreed that it is an object we should carefully keep in view as a safeguard in any possible action we may in future be tempted to take.

NO REASON FOR ANXIETY!

I can assure my hon. friends speaking on behalf of the Government, that there need be no fear in any quarter that we are going to commit them or the country prematurely at this stage to measures which require the most careful consideration, in regard to which we shall have to make up our minds not only our own Allies, but our own Dominions, and which must have far-reaching results and possibly tremendous consequences. Having said that clearly, and I hope in language heard with a charge of ambiguity, or risk of misconstruction, I do ask from the House that they will tacitly, at any rate implicitly, give to the Government an assurance that they believe we are right in accepting this invitation and entering this inference, and that they will not believe we shall miste the trust they have reposed in us. (Cheers.)

MR. D. M. MAZON (Coventry, Ind.) said that to enter into a Zollverein or into any combination among the Allies against the Central Powers at this stage was to make it absolutely certain that we would

DOMINIONS AND CONTROL

GERMANS IN BRITISH TRADE.

GERMAN CONTROL OF METALS

**MESOPOTAMIA REPORTED
OFFERED TO BRITAIN.**

thou- A ROOT-AND-BRANCH POLICY.

NAME OF THE MARRIED MEN.]

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option (Subject to change without notice).

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SHANGHAI AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

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MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 18th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "ANNU" ... On 18th Apr. 4 P.M.
PORT COUBERT ... "KWANGSE" ... On 19th Apr. 10 A.M.
HAIKONG ... "KAIFONG" ... On 19th Apr. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 20th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINGAN" ... On 21st Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SEANSI" ... On 22nd Apr. 4 P.M.

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Friday	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NAGOYA	April 21	MOULTAN	May 22	May 20
NANKIN	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	May 19	KASHGAR	June 19	June 26
NOVAIA	June 2	MORABA	July 2	July 10
MALTA	June 16	KIMBER	July 16	July 24
NAGOYA	June 30	KIMBER	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 14	MALWA	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 28	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4

Passengers change ships at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is provided for passengers in Hongkong at the time of their departure.

On the Australian Route Tickets are exchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong	Arrive
NANKIN	April 21	THURSDAY, 27th April
NOVAIA	May 5	THURSDAY, 11th May
MALTA	May 19	SATURDAY, 20th May
NAGOYA	June 2	SATURDAY, 3rd June

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MONGARA	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	Sailing Date
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iizawa	20,000	SUNDAY, 23rd Apr. at Noon.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	SUNDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	AWAMARU Capt. Inoue	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th Apr. at Noon.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Iizawa	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 25th Apr. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. Iizawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Iizawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 28th April.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Tanaka	8,000	MONDAY, 24th April.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Higo	10,000	FRIDAY, 5th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kusano	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Tanaka	13,500	SATURDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650.	To London 2nd Single " 430.
" " 1st Return " 975.	" " 2nd Return " 600.
To London, via New York 1st Single 267.25.	
" " " " 1st Return 400.00.	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single 240.	
" " " " 1st Return 360.	
To Sydney, 1st Single 240.	
" " 1st Return 360.	
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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	FRIDAY, 31st April.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 6th May.
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	FRI., 11th May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUESDAY, 10th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 31st May.

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YOKOHAMA ... HOMOEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON ... PORTHOS ... On 13th May.

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PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "JAVA MARU" ... D. Fujiwara ... THURSDAY, 20th Apr. at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSU and KHELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "AMARUSA MARU" ... K. Kishi ... SUNDAY, 25th Apr. at Noon.

"KAJO MARU" ... Murakami ... SUNDAY, 30th Apr. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "OSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... THURSDAY, 27th Apr. at 8 A.M.

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ST. ALBANS	11th June	On 2nd June 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 1st July 11 A.M.

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